

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

INTRODUCING THE HEALTH INNOVATION PARTNERSHIP ACT OF 1994

HON. PETER A. DeFAZIO

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 28, 1994

Mr. DeFAZIO. Mr. Speaker, 1 year ago, President Clinton stood in this Chamber to announce his health care reform legislation. He told us that our health care system was in crisis and that we are the only industrialized Nation that does not provide health care to all of its citizens. One year later, nothing has changed.

The Congress did not accept the President's proposal, in fact, it did not agree on any proposal. Congress failed to reach a consensus to deliver a national health care plan. If it was impossible to overhaul the health care industry when the national momentum was at its peak, then it would take nothing short of a miracle for reform to take place next year in a more partisan and unfriendly climate.

What is obvious after 2 years of intense health care debate is that many individuals, health care professionals, and policymakers agree some type of reform is needed. What's unresolved is what kind of reform is necessary and how to get there.

In the effort to overhaul the Nation's health care system, the shared goals of cost containment, increased access, and improved quality were lost. In fact, the latest health care reform effort seems to have abandoned the goals of health reform in a last-minute attempt to find the unattainable middle-ground reform solution. According to a statement by Senator DANIEL PATRICK MOYNIHAN in the September 14 CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

The Mainstream Coalition proposal would be a step backward for New York and other progressive states that have already taken actions to expand coverage and contain costs.

State efforts and innovation should not be thwarted in any national effort. It's ridiculous to ask progressive States to take a step backward and wait while other States try to catch up.

The reforms proposed are all based on programs abroad or theoretical models. As Yale professors Ted Marmor and Jerry Mashaw said in a New York Times editorial of June 12, 1994,

If Congress adopts an unproven and untested *** plan and it turns out to be the health care equivalent of a train wreck, it would be sensible to not have the country on the same train at the same time.

As we've learned from past Federal legislation, it's difficult to repair a system once it's enacted into law. A one-size fits all bill ignores that what may work in Oregon may not work in Pennsylvania, Connecticut, or Texas.

Without concrete examples of what works, I'm afraid we'll spend future congressional sessions rehashing this year's debate. While Congress abandons this issue, many Americans are left without coverage and some States are moving ahead with reforms of their own.

Six States have already enacted comprehensive health care reform proposals—Oregon, Hawaii, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Florida, and Washington. In addition, 44 States have begun small group insurance reform, 44 have enacted data collection systems and 41 have Medicaid managed care experiments underway.

Mr. Speaker, there is a viable alternative to this congressional impasse. Today, I introduce the Health Innovation Partnership Act. Senators MARK HATFIELD of Oregon and BOB GRAHAM of Florida are the principal sponsors in the Senate. This important legislation allows States the flexibility, with Federal assistance of \$50 billion in State grants, to devise their own health reform plans that increase access, control costs, and improve the quality of care.

The Health Innovation Partnership Act uses States as laboratories to test successful reform efforts, allowing States to adopt single-payer, alliances, managed care, or any other plan that works for their citizens. This bill ensures that all individuals in a State will have equal or superior benefits to those they currently receive. Furthermore, this bill gives priority for grants to States expanding health coverage to children and youth.

At the end of the 5-year State innovation project period, a report will be made to Congress on the progress States made toward reaching the goals of expanding coverage and containing costs. This report will include recommendations for future action at both the national and State level, in addition to highlighting the successes and failures of individual States.

This bill also establishes a process for the creation of minimum national insurance standards, expands the infrastructure for public health and prevention activities in rural and underserved areas, and increases the funding for medical research.

The public health section seeks to promote prevention, public health, cost effective treatment, and health education through: First, strengthening the partnership with capacity of local and State public health departments to carry out core public health functions; second, expanding access to preventative and primary care services for vulnerable and medically underserved populations; third, supporting applied research on prevention and effective public health interventions; and fourth addressing public health work force needs and access problems.

Dr. C. Everett Koop, a leading advocate for preventative medicine, noted that 70 percent of all illness is preventable and that there are approximately 1 million deaths annually that

are preventable. The failure to prevent these illnesses carries a hefty price tag in the billions. Ironically, our Nation invests less than 1 percent of our total health care dollars on public health. Common sense tells us it's time to redirect our priorities and increase funding for vital public health programs.

Our health care system could be more adequately described as a sick-care system. Instead of preventing illness and promoting healthy living, our system focuses on sickness and acute medical care. Keeping communities safe and healthy has long been the priority of public health organizations and departments.

We need to do more than control the costs of health care and rework the payment structure. We need to evaluate our delivery system and find ways to keep our citizens healthy.

The medical research component of the bill dedicates a minimum of 6 billion over the next 5 years to increase the annual appropriations to the National Institutes of Health Research. While I believe prevention should be the cornerstone of any health plan, we must also invest the money and energy needed to find cures for those illnesses that cannot be prevented. Medical research also augments our efforts to discover preventative treatments and genetic patterns that help improve the health of our people.

A mere 2 to 3 percent of our Nation's total health care spending goes to support medical research. At a time when our Nation is on the forefront of major medical research breakthroughs, we're unfortunately funding the fewest number of research grants in 10 years. Cures and preventive treatments will truly help us contain the costs of health care.

This federalist bill forms the Federal-State partnership our forefathers sought. The States can serve as microcosms, giving us accurate data on reform efforts and informing our national debate.

This bill is not the last word in the health care debate—but instead, a sturdy beginning. It's the first step toward improving health care coverage for all Americans.

In closing, I'd like to thank Senator BOB GRAHAM and MARK HATFIELD for their leadership on this legislation and their dedication to health care reform. I look forward to working with them to pass this important bill. I am also glad to work with any of my colleagues and others who have recommendations to improve this bill.

TRIBUTE TO GEBRAN S. ANTON

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 28, 1994

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, this evening, the southeast Michigan chapter of the March of Dimes Birth Defects Foundation will be hosting

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

the 11th annual Alexander Macomb Citizen of the Year award dinner. The award, instituted in 1984, is named after my home county's namesake, Gen. Alexander Macomb, a hero of the War of 1812.

This year, the March of Dimes has chosen my long-time friend, Gebran Anton, as a recipient of the award. A native of Mount Clemens, MI, Gabe Anton has worked hard to revitalize our community. As a developer, retailer, business leader, and community activist, Gabe has been instrumental in spearheading a master plan for the city. His leadership has fostered a sense of cooperation between the local business people that has not only given the city a new look, but a new attitude. Mount Clemens has again become a city where people are proud to work, shop, and live. He most recently has provided space for students from Mount Clemens High School to run a music store. His generosity is providing first hand experience to a new generation of Mount Clemens entrepreneurs.

Gabe's commitment to service and hard work are not limited to entrepreneurial endeavors. The Boy Scouts, the YMCA, the Elks Club, and the Knights of Columbus represent only a few of the many organizations to which he has committed his talents.

Through advocacy, education and community service, the March of Dimes has established itself as an organization with an impeccable reputation. And, the southeast Michigan chapter rightly recognizes Gebran Anton for his excellent service and outstanding leadership. Receiving recognition from the March of Dimes is an exceptional honor and I urge my colleagues to join me in saluting Gabe Anton, as a recipient of the Alexander Macomb Citizen of the Year Award.

COP COLLECTIBLE CARDS

HON. CURT WELDON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 28, 1994

Mr. WELDON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring to the attention of my colleagues an outstanding and innovative program of my district's Brookhaven Police Department which has been enormously successful in teaching young citizens to stay away from the lure of illegal drugs.

As the incidence of juvenile crime and illegal drug use continue to reach near epidemic proportions, it's imperative that we as a nation do all that we can to educate students on the dangers of drugs, crime, and violence.

The Brookhaven Police Department has found a unique way to send positive messages to young people through a very successful program that other departments are now actively seeking for participation. Trading cards, a seemingly old fashioned idea, is once again gaining momentum.

Last year, the department issued its first edition of Cop Collectibles—trading cards, similar to baseball and football cards. However, instead of sports heroes, the card pictures the local police officers. On the back is the officer's biography and an antidrug message which the officer on the card has selected.

The Cop Collectible card program lets young citizens to know their police officer. Children not only receive a positive antidrug message, but get to know the officer as a friend, not a foe.

Police Chief John Eller has initiated Cop Collectible card contests that have gained the attention of the entire Brookhaven community. Youths who gather the largest collection of cop cards have won a variety of gifts including ballpark tickets and bicycles.

This unique program has not only provided a strong and effective antidrug message to the community's young people, but has fostered a stronger relationship between law enforcement and the local kids.

The Brookhaven Police Department has reached out to their community in an effective way that sends positive messages to local children.

I wish to commend Police Chief John Eller and the entire Brookhaven Police Department for their outstanding efforts and congratulate them on the success of the cop card program. It now serves as a model in other parts of the Seventh Congressional District.

I am confident that we will see the positive results of this program for years to come.

TRIBUTE TO FRED PRUITT

HON. BOB FILNER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 28, 1994

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker and colleagues, I rise today to honor a great friend and community leader who passed away this week, Fred Pruitt. Fred always worked to make life better for everyone, believing that activism was better than lip service, progress better than the status quo.

In 1960, a young Fred Pruitt decided to serve his country by joining the U.S. Navy, where he was stationed on the U.S.S. *Black*. He served two tours in Vietnam as a fire control technician and returned home to become a journeyman electrician. He also attended San Diego State University, while juggling the responsibilities of a young family. In 1973, Fred joined the Jaycees. He was named Jaycee of the Year in 1974 and finally president of the national city chapter, but more was ahead for Fred Pruitt.

In 1975, he and his wife Allie opened up the National City home and Hardware Store. By 1977, he continued his service to his community on the board of directors of the National City Chamber of Commerce. He was later appointed the National City Civil Service Commission. In 1978, he was appointed to the National City Planning Commission and became chairman in 1982.

Fred was elected city council in National City in 1986, serving until 1990. During his tenure as city councilman, he also served as vice mayor of the city. For all of his achievements and contributions to his community, Fred and his wife Allie shared the Citizen of the Year Award for National City in 1991.

He was also recognized at the State level, winning the Outstanding Small Business Award for the State of California in 1993. Just

recently, Fred and Allie flew to Oakland to receive the Minority/Supplier/Distributor of the Year Award for 1994 by the U.S. Department of Commerce.

But of all the awards he won, perhaps the most significant was the respect and admiration of his friends, family, and community for his unwavering commitment to hard work, community involvement, and a sincere belief that one person can make a difference.

In this lifetime, we all come across a small number of special people, those who touch our minds, hearts, and souls with their activism, optimism, and dedication to making everyone's life richer. Fred was one of those chosen few. My thoughts and prayers go out to Allie and his family, friends and the community. This world needs more people like Fred Pruitt; he will be sorely missed.

RESPONSIBILITY IN GOVERNMENT

HON. MARTIN R. HOKE

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 28, 1994

Mr. HOKE. Mr. Speaker, I want to bring to the attention of my colleagues the efforts of an organization headquartered in my district, whose work should serve as a model for concerned citizens everywhere.

The organization is known as RIGOR, which stands for Responsibility in Government, Our Right, and is comprised of everyday Americans who are not content to sit back and complain about our Nation's state of affairs without doing something about it. RIGOR's mission is to work for responsible and responsive representation in government, and their dedication to this cause has proved an invaluable resource to me during my first term in Congress.

One of RIGOR's most valuable projects in recent months has been their circulation of a petition, reprinted below, calling for Congress to enact a market-based reform of the health care system and oppose a government-run, tax-heavy bureaucratic approach. I commend my colleagues RIGOR's petition, and I urge them to heed RIGOR's good advice when we take up health care reform in the next Congress.

PETITION TO CONGRESS ON HEALTH CARE REFORM

Responsibility in Government, Our Right (R.I.G.O.R.) is an organization dedicated to promoting responsible and responsive government action. On behalf of R.I.G.O.R. and in accordance with its philosophy, the Trustees of R.I.G.O.R. hereby petition Congress regarding the present national discussion on Health Care as follows:

A. Any solution to problems in the health care system MUST NOT include comprehensive Federal regulation of health care. Present government intervention has already caused more problems than it has solved.

B. We prefer that a market-based approach favoring private enterprise and empowerment of individual health care consumers be the model for any health care policy changes. We believe that, given the chance, the health care industry will improve the current situation much faster than any government bureaucracy.

C. We fundamentally oppose the establishment of a Federally Mandated or Nationalized Health Care System. In England, Ireland and Canada, national health care systems have resulted in closed hospitals due to money shortages. National health care systems have proven to be expensive and inefficient.

The signers below, both members and non-members of R.I.G.O.R., endorse and support these principles and hereby petition Members of Congress to legislate in accordance with these principles.

NATIONAL BONE MARROW DONORS AWARENESS WEEK

HON. ELIZABETH FURSE

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 28, 1994

Ms. FURSE. Mr. Speaker, September 12 has been designated National Bone Marrow Donors Awareness Week, and I want to take this opportunity to applaud those who have volunteered to join the National Bone Marrow Registry.

The registry was set up by committed individuals with assistance from Congress in 1987 to help people with leukemia and other blood disorders to find potential bone marrow donors. Since the registry's inception, 1.4 million Americans have signed up and are available to donate their bone marrow to save another's life.

In my district in Oregon there are three donor collection and transplant sites: one in Portland, one in Aloha, and one in Tualatin. There are also 15 other collection and transplant sites around the State of Oregon. I support this program, and encourage all Americans to consider volunteering for the registry.

On this occasion, I want to recognize the efforts of a very special person, Oregon's Dave Frohnmayer. Dave Frohnmayer was formerly State attorney general and is currently the president of the University of Oregon. Along with his noble record of public service, Dave is a true hero for his endless dedication in promoting the marrow registry, recruiting volunteers for the program, and raising public awareness. His personal crusade began when his two daughters, Katie and Kristen, contracted a rare blood disease. In seeking treatment they discovered a lack of donors around the country. Katie Frohnmayer died September 26, 1991. Dave and his wife, Lynn, honor her life by continuing to work to expand the donor registry.

During National Bone Marrow Donors Awareness Week, I call on all Americans to join with Dave Frohnmayer and other American heroes and volunteer for the registry.

TRIBUTE TO DOMINIC AND FRED SEVERINI, JR.

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 28, 1994

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, this evening, the southeast Michigan chapter of the March of

Dimes Birth Defects Foundation will be hosting the 11th annual Alexander Macomb Citizen of the Year award dinner. The award, instituted in 1984, is named after my home county's namesake, Gen. Alexander Macomb, a hero of the War of 1812.

This year, the March of Dimes has chosen Dominic and Fred Severini, Jr., to be recipients of the second annual Family of the Year Award. Committed to improving the health of America's babies, the March of Dimes in southeast Michigan is paying tribute to the Severinis for their service and leadership in the community. The family is perhaps best known for the Fern Hill Country Club which offers golfing, racquetball, bowling, and excellent banquet facilities.

The sons of immigrant Italian parents, the Severinis have discovered the American dream while never forgetting the needs of the less fortunate. Their success has enabled them to bless the March of Dimes and many other community organizations with their skills and talents.

Through advocacy, education, and community service, the March of Dimes has established itself as an organization with an impeccable reputation. And, the southeast Michigan chapter rightly recognizes the Severinis for their commitment to our community. Receiving recognition from the March of Dimes is an exceptional honor and I urge my colleagues to join me in saluting Dominic and Fred Severini, as recipients of the Alexander Macomb Family of the Year Award.

TRIBUTE TO AL SCHACHT

HON. CURT WELDON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 28, 1994

Mr. WELDON. Mr. Speaker, after nearly 35 years with the Forest Service, Al Schacht, a resident of my congressional district, will retire tomorrow as Director of State and Private Forestry for the Northeastern Area.

Al joined the Forest Service in 1959 as an engineer, laying out roads for timber sales. Later, he served as a wildlife biologist at the Beaverhead National Forest. In 1966, Al joined the State and Private Forestry division, where he would remain for the rest of his career. His accomplishments there were many. He wrote legislation for the Forestry Incentive and Urban and Community Forestry Programs. He did the staff work for development of the rural community fire protection legislation guidelines and implementing procedures. He conceived and developed the State Forest Resource Planning Program.

Through his long career, Al demonstrated outstanding leadership qualities and a strong commitment to people and forests. He has made a very real contribution toward the conservation of our Nation's forests. Al will certainly be missed within the Forest Service, but his retirement is well earned. I wish him and his wife, Judy, much happiness in the future.

THE DUTY DRAWBACK DISASTER RELIEF ACT OF 1994

HON. HOWARD L. BERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 28, 1994

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, more than 9 months after the devastating January 17 Northridge earthquake, many individuals, families, and businesses in the Los Angeles area are still picking up the pieces and trying to return to a normal existence. The Federal Government has played a central role in the recovery effort from day one, and to date significant progress has been made. FEMA Director James Lee Witt, SBA Administrator Erskine Bowles, and HUD Secretary Henry Cisneros deserve a great deal of credit for their willingness to go the extra mile to help those in need.

Despite the unprecedented flexibility demonstrated by Federal, State and local officials, some earthquake-damaged companies have been unable to obtain disaster assistance. A number of businesses face relatively unique problems that had not been previously experienced or anticipated, and are thus having trouble qualifying for the standard Federal disaster assistance programs.

To help ensure that some victims of the Northridge earthquake and other disasters don't fall through the cracks, I am introducing legislation today that would provide an 18 month extension of the duty drawback filing period for businesses that sustain damage in a presidentially declared disaster. Under current law, the Commissioner of Customs has no discretion to provide such an extension even if, through no fault of their own, businesses lose their records in a fire, flood, hurricane, tornado, earthquake or other disaster.

This legislation would have an almost negligible budgetary impact, yet would be of crucial importance to the small number of businesses unable to file drawbacks when disaster strikes. The Customs Service, the Treasury Department, and the Office of the United States Trade Representative have all signaled their support for this legislation, and I hope it will be enacted by the Congress in a timely fashion.

H.R. —

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SPECIAL RULE FOR EXTENDING TIME FOR FILING DRAWBACK CLAIMS

Section 313(r) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1313(r)), is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(3)(A) Notwithstanding the limitation set forth in paragraph (1), the Customs Service may extend the time for filing a drawback claim for a period not to exceed 18 months, if—

“(i) the claimant establishes to the satisfaction of the Customs Service that the claimant was unable to file the drawback claim because of an event declared by the President to be a major disaster on or after January 1, 1994, and

“(ii) the claimant files a request for each extension with the Customs Service within 1 year from the last day of the 3-year period referred to in paragraph (1).

"(B) If an extension is granted with respect to a request filed under this paragraph, the periods of time for retaining records set forth in subsection (t) of this section and section 508(c)(3) shall be extended for an additional 18 months.

"(C) For purposes of this paragraph the term 'major disaster' has the meaning given such term in section 102(2) of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5122(2))."

THE PANAMA CANAL AND THE NEXT 5 YEARS

HON. PETER T. KING

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 28, 1994

Mr. KING. Mr. Speaker, in just a little over 5 years, the Panama Canal will be transferred to Panama in accordance with the Carter-Torrijos Treaty.

The Panama Canal remains very important to the economic trade interests of the United States. We are the largest users of the Panama Canal with well over 50 percent of the cargo volume. Additionally, the metropolitan area of New York City relies significantly on the Panama Canal. According to the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey, some 60,000 jobs in our area are the result of traffic through the Panama Canal.

There are questions as to whether Panama has the capacity to operate the canal with the same safety and efficiency as the United States. Dealing with these questions, Robert R. McMillan, a fellow Long Islander and Chairman of the Board of the Panama Canal Commission, recently delivered an address in New York City to the Propeller Club of the United States. As a supporter of the American Merchant Marine, the Propeller Club has an obvious interest in the canal's future. After 5 years on the Board of the Panama Canal Commission and having served as Chairman for the last year, Mr. McMillan's remarks will be of great interest to my colleagues.

THE PANAMA CANAL AND THE NEXT FIVE YEARS

(By Robert R. McMillan)

At the outset, let me set the stage for our discussion. The Panama Canal is a business which employs some 7,500 people and has annual revenues in excess of \$530 million. The Canal operates without any burden to the taxpayers of the United States. Based on the annuity and commissions paid to Panama, it can actually be said that the Panama Canal Commission makes a profit. The Canal represents almost twenty percent of the Panamanian economy. And while significant to the commercial activity of the United States, the Panama Canal no longer has as important a strategic military value as in the past.

What I want to deal with today is how the Panama Canal Commission and the respective governments of Panama and the United States are doing in the transition process—a process which will transfer the Canal to Panama at noon on December 31, 1999. First, keep in mind that the Panama Canal is much more than an international waterway. It is also a highly sophisticated industrial-maritime business complex—and I emphasize business. While obvious, it should be noted that

operating in Panama is not similar to conditions at the St. Lawrence Seaway. The infrastructure in Panama does not have a bevy of electricians, divers, communications specialists, welders, carpenters, machine tool operators and other technically qualified people ready for call at a moment's notice. As a result, it is necessary to have in place, not only skilled management and engineers to supervise Canal operations, but it is essential to have the support crafts available at all times. It is important to understand the dimensions of the Canal as we lead up to a "seamless transfer" to Panama in just five years. By "seamless," the Board of Directors of the Panama Canal Commission means that there will be no perceivable bump in operations as Panama assumes responsibility for the business. Such will be the challenge for both the governments of Panama and the United States as well as the Panama Canal Commission and the entity to be created by Panama to manage the Canal. It is extremely important that you understand our mutual objectives and have faith in the implementation of our plans.

PANAMA

While all parties have a responsibility for the transfer of the business, let me begin with Panama. Key to the success, in our envisioned "seamless transfer," will be the actions of the Government of Panama. In that connection, I feel that Ernesto Perez Balladere, the newly inaugurated President of Panama, could well be the right person at the right time. In my meetings with him since his May 8 election, I have found him decisive, full of confidence and greatly aware of the burden he has to prepare Panama for effective stewardship of the Panama Canal. In telling a friend about my confidence in the new President, I was greeted with a smile and the declaration, "It doesn't surprise me. We are both Notre Dame graduates!" Add to this President Perez Balladere's Wharton School education, employment with a major international bank, and political experience—and it is clear why people are impressed with the new President. In preparing to assume the Presidency, he has used business-like approaches to issues facing Panama. In addition, he has selected many outstanding people for important government posts—individuals who have real ability and credibility. In addition, the new President will have a "workable" majority in Panama's legislative body, the National Assembly.

I have absolutely no doubt about the capability of Panamanians to run the Canal from the top to the bottom. Gilberto Guardia, a Panamanian, has done a first-rate job as Administrator. In all, Panamanians occupy almost 90 percent of Canal positions. They are making the operating decisions today—now—as I speak. Let me emphasize this point again. Panamanians, as I speak, are making Canal decisions affecting operations today and well past the year 1999. The transition has been under way for over fifteen years and is accelerating.

In addition to the Administrator, two of the three top Bureau heads are Panamanian. Panamanian managers are at every level within the Canal organization. They are all performing in an outstanding manner. I have little doubt that more Panamanians will move into management positions over the next several years, because that is the stated and unequivocal policy of the Panama Canal Commission's Board of Directors. This policy is fully supported by Canal management. The concern expressed, by some government officials in Panama, about having more Pan-

amanians in management positions, while somewhat overstated for internal political purposes, is a constant reminder to the Commission of our responsibility in this area. Believe me—we take the responsibility very seriously.

Of most concern to Panama should be the creation of the entity which will assume responsibility for the Canal on the date of transfer. The National Assembly has already passed for the first time a new Constitutional Amendment which would create the Panama Canal Authority. The current National Assembly, which assumed office on September 1, will now have to consider passing this measure for a second time in order for it to become part of the Panamanian Constitution. Insulating Canal business operations from day to day politics in Panama is one of the major and most important features of this proposed Amendment. Treating the Canal as a business and not as an appendage of the government will be in the best interests of all users and those working for the Canal. There are now some doubts as to whether the Amendment will be approved for a second time by the current National Assembly. This is a decision for Panama. World shipping, anxious about the future, will be carefully observing what substitute is arranged should the Amendment be shelved.

The importance of this Panamanian Canal entity is best seen through some of the issues which must be considered. It will have to consider toll-rates, negotiations with labor unions, major capital expenditures committed to before 1999 and delivered well into the next century (The Gaillard Cut widening program is one example), budgets, financing, insurance and many other details—all of which should flow in an uninterrupted way through our "seamless transfer."

Another area of concern is the enactment of laws which will govern the Canal after 1999. Today, United States law covers most aspects of the Canal business. While the proposed Constitutional Amendment sets the tone and even incorporates certain laws of the United States, further legislative action by Panama is required. Codifying laws to cover ship liability, procurement, ethics and an entire personnel structure remain high on the list of priorities for Panama. The Commission is currently cooperating with the Government of Panama in drafting such legislation.

While these issues and many more remain on Panama's plate for consideration, I would be remiss if I did not comment on the fine work of the Presidential Commission headed by J.J. Vallarino. Mr. Vallarino, a Panamanian member of the Commission's Board, took on the responsibility for his country to develop the Constitutional Amendment mentioned earlier and worked arduously to frame the core laws needed to supplement the Constitutional Amendment. This Commission has made significant progress and should be complimented for its untiring and careful work.

It is a given that most people can correctly observe the scope of a problem. Fewer, then, have the capacity to lay out the necessary plans. And still fewer have the capability to execute the plans. With regard to the transfer, much of the execution is up to Panama. The next five years are critical. President Perez Balladere has the "watch" during this critical period. From what I have seen to date, I believe he will lead Panama effectively through the transition process—so long as he is not distracted by internal Panamanian politics.

UNITED STATES AND PANAMA CANAL COMMISSION

During the transition period, the Panama Canal Commission must continue to maintain and operate a world class waterway. In that connection, the Canal management must constantly review operations to insure that innovation, creativity, cost savings and dedication to efficiency remain high priorities. There are several areas where the United States has a responsibility. First, is the passage of President Clinton's recommendations to the Congress for changes in the Panama Canal Commission. Turning the Panama Canal Commission into a Government Corporation is his key proposal. In calling for the Commission to become a corporation, the President's report said, "As an agency with a commercial mission, an organizational structure that allows market responsiveness and operational flexibility is, most desirable." A government corporation would be able to consider implementing operating conditions and regulations more conducive to transferring the Canal to a Panamanian entity—all which could be assured by that entity.

Other recommendations relate to greater Board involvement, qualifications for Board members, the toll-rate process, a study to cover budgeting, procurement, personnel, ethics, audits and liquidation of liabilities. This proposed legislation will probably be considered in the next Congress. Passage of President Clinton's proposals are essential to achieving a "seamless transfer" of the Canal to Panama.

Another topic of importance is the continuing necessity to increase the number of Panamanians moving into management positions. The Canal has marvelous training programs which are invaluable in meeting that objective. From the crafts to off Isthmus courses at U.S. Government facilities and universities, Panamanians are being prepared to handle the business. Training of people is one of the critical elements of our transition.

The PCC has taken steps to help in the transition. The Board of Directors, last April, created the Transition Affairs Committee which is made up of two U.S. and two Panamanian Directors. This Committee has the responsibility to monitor and supervise transition activities of the Commission. In addition, a special Office under the Administrator and Deputy Administrator has been created to coordinate transition matters within the Commission. The Panama Canal Commission will also have to provide assistance to the new Panamanian entity on a wide range of administrative matters—some of which I referred to earlier in these remarks. Full and open communications between the Panama Canal Commission and the Panamanian entity to be responsible for the Canal will be essential. This will require some mind set shifts for both Canal management and Panama.

There is one other area of concern which is applicable to both the United States and Panama. The preservation of Canal institutional memory and building on the trust developed over the last five years requires continuity in top management and the Board of Directors. The wholesale replacement of U.S. Board members would, in my opinion, seriously impact on the transition process as well as Canal operations.

Finally, from the viewpoint of the transition, I am constrained to comment on the role of the U.S. military in Canal affairs. It is a given that without the engineering capabilities of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers,

in cooperation with our Nation's industrial ingenuity, the Canal would probably not have been completed. But, today is a new day. Almost one year ago, I became the first non-Department of Defense person to Chair the Board of the Panama Canal Commission—and the Canal is still operating. That step sent an important and positive message to Panama. The Panama Canal should not be dominated by the U.S. Department of Defense. The Canal must be viewed—again quoting from President Clinton's report to the Congress—"As an agency with a commercial mission. . . ." That is the right message and example for Panama as we convert to a government corporation and prepare to transfer the Canal.

CONCLUSION

I have been privileged to serve on the Board of the Panama Canal for the last five years. It has been one of the most interesting experiences of my life. And I have to admit that I am enthralled by the Canal. In fact, much of America has had a love affair with the Panama Canal for some ninety years. Our ties are deep and emotional. After all, it was American perseverance, diplomacy, engineering, industrial might and medical know-how which completed the Canal after France's failure.

But the Canal is much more than an engineering triumph and complex maritime industrial business. When completed in 1914, the Panama Canal was the world's most expensive peace time project ever undertaken. It was completed ahead of schedule and under budget. With President Teddy Roosevelt at its side, the construction of the Canal also marked the entry of our nation onto the world stage. Further, it fulfilled the earlier visions which had inspired the explorations of Columbus, Balboa and Magellan. The Canal truly remains one of the World's wonders.

The maritime industry and the entire world economic community will be watching very carefully as the United States and Panama prepare to meet the Treaty commitments. Our customers want to continue doing business with the Canal. We want to continue doing business with them. Our employees and management are ready to uphold the traditions and world class service provided by the Canal over the last eighty years. It is now up to Panama and the United States to execute the transfer and permit the dedicated employees to operate the Canal without interference. As of this date, the "seamless transfer" is definitely on track—with only understandable caution lights flashing down the road.

HONORING SUZIE PUSKAS

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 28, 1994

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the recipient of the 1994 Golden Door Award, Mrs. Suzie Puskas. Mrs. Puskas will receive the award at the annual dinner meeting of the International Institute of Flint on Tuesday, October 11.

The International Institute of Flint presents this award annually to a foreign-born citizen who has substantially improved life in the Flint community. Suzie Puskas's service to newly arrived immigrants in Flint has spanned the

last seven decades. She is an unwavering pillar of the International Institute's commitment to serving those who come to the United States seeking a better life.

Born in Hungary on February 16, 1895, Suzie emigrated to the United States in 1914. She worked in New York as a live-in maid during her first years in the United States. She was all alone in this country and corresponded with Andrew Puskas during World War I. Andrew was a U.S. soldier serving overseas. The couple married after the war and moved to Flint in 1919. They opened a grocery store in the St. John Street community serving the new immigrants. In 1923 Suzie met Beatrice Baker, the Institute's first executive secretary. Mrs. Baker asked Suzie to become a volunteer board member with the Institute. It was the beginning of a relationship that has lasted through the years.

Suzie Puskas has served where she was needed most. In addition to serving on the International Institute's board, she counseled new arrivals, taught English, located jobs, provided shelter and basic life necessities. She translated letters from soldiers to their families during World War II. She assisted war brides writing to their husbands. She worked as a volunteer for the American Red Cross during this time. During the influx of refugees from Hungary in the 1950's, Suzie coordinated efforts to settle them in the community. She is known affectionately by the nickname of Aunt Suzie among those she aided.

The same strength of spirit that motivated this lifetime of caring for others also inspired Suzie as she raised two children, Edward and Susan, and has witnessed the birth of her nine grandchildren. Her husband died in 1968.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great honor that I ask the U.S. Congress to rise with me today to applaud a truly great American, Suzie Puskas. Her humility and selfless devotion to service is an inspiration to all.

LEGISLATION TO RECTIFY PROBLEMS IN THE SECTION 8 PROJECT-BASED PROGRAM

HON. COLLIN C. PETERSON

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 28, 1994

Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to rectify widespread problems in the Section 8 Project-Based Assistance Program. This Section 8 Project-Based Program is separate from the more widely known Section 8 Voucher Program in that the subsidy attaches to the apartment rather than to the tenant. Tenants do not have the choice to move to another apartment building because their rental subsidy cannot be used elsewhere.

The Employment, Housing and Aviation Subcommittee which I Chair has been investigating this program. We held a hearing on July 26, 1994 and will have a second hearing next week on October 6. The results from the first hearing were startling. The Department of Housing and Urban Development [HUD], the agency that administers this program, could not even identify for the subcommittee which

projects were troubled either financially or physically.

The HUD Inspector General reported that, to date, HUD has provided over \$131 billion in assistance to over 20,000 projects. More than 30 percent of these projects are troubled. Many are in deplorable shape: families are living with rat infestation; leaking toilets, sinks and roofs; no heat or smoke detectors; and holes in walls and ceilings.

HUD has not done a complete assessment of its inventory of troubled projects, which this bill would require. This assessment would include a financial and cost-benefit analysis of each troubled property to determine appropriate remedial action. It would also examine the social impact these properties have on tenants, owners, and communities.

In addition, this bill would require HUD to identify its troubled properties, collect and analyze the financial information for each project, and weigh its options for remedial action. HUD would then choose the most cost-effective action to take, while considering its effect on tenants, owners, and the community. Without a systematic method of determining what actions it should take on troubled projects, HUD could be wasting millions of dollars on projects that should not receive further assistance.

One solution, included in the bill, would permit HUD to recapture section 8 project-based funds for reuse as vouchers or certificates. This would allow tenants who live in substandard apartments to move to another building.

In addition to being in deplorable shape, many apartments have rents that are higher, in some cases double, the rent of comparable apartments in the same neighborhood that do not receive a subsidy. The General Accounting Office found a troubled section 8 property in Chicago where rent for a two-bedroom apartment was over \$800 and a comparable apartment in a nearby building was just over \$400. Some owners of section 8 assisted projects may be receiving undue profit at taxpayers' expense. The bill contains provisions that will control section 8 rent increases and make the rents comparable to unassisted rents in the area.

I hope that with this bill, requiring more efficient and cost-effective HUD oversight of section 8 properties, we can improve the management and financial and physical condition of these properties; properties that, by law, are intended to provide habitable rental units for thousands of low-income Americans.

A summary of the legislation follows:

CONGRESSIONAL FINDINGS

The Subcommittee on Employment, Housing, and Aviation held a hearing on July 26, 1994 to examine problems in the Section 8 Project-Based Assistance Program. The findings from the hearing follow:

Approximately 30% of the projects do not meet HUD's housing quality standards and are classified as "troubled". Of the total inventory of over 20,000 projects, about 10,000 are insured by HUD;

HUD cannot identify which projects in its inventory are troubled;

HUD is neither adequately inspecting projects nor ensuring that repairs are made;

HUD is not taking aggressive enforcement action against owners of troubled projects. According to the HUD Inspector General, aggressive enforcement action is the "except-

tion at HUD, not the rule." Although some of the sanctions available to HUD may hurt tenants, several of the administrative sanctions would not.

The inability of HUD to address the problems of troubled projects is due to a variety of factors, including ineffective management, inadequate data systems, staffing shortages, and a lack of program accountability.

HUD has not done a complete assessment of its inventory of troubled projects. This would include a financial and cost-benefit analysis of each troubled property to determine remedial action. It would also examine the social impact these properties have on tenants, owners and communities.

Many Section 8 apartments have rents that are excessive compared to comparable unassisted apartments in the same area. A 1993 HUD report analyzed 4,125 properties and concluded that 42% of those properties had assisted rents at, or exceeding, 140% of market rents in the area.

In 1989, Congress directed HUD to issue regulations for conducting rent comparability reviews, which examine the difference between HUD-assisted and unassisted rents charged for similar apartments in the same neighborhood. Although HUD issued a proposed rule in 1992, it has yet to issue a final rule—four and one-half years later. HUD placed a moratorium on conducting comparability reviews until the final rule is published. In the meantime, HUD is not doing comparability reviews, and owners are receiving automatic rent adjustments.

In order for HUD to take appropriate remedial actions, statutory changes may be required. For example, under current law, HUD cannot "recapture" Section 8 funds for reuse as vouchers or certificates.

BILL SUMMARY—SECTION 8 PROJECT-BASED PROGRAM MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 1994, H.R. 5115

The Section 8 Project-Based Management Improvement Act of 1994 would address many of the problems with Section 8 project-based properties. It would:

Require HUD to identify troubled Section 8 project-based projects within 30 days of the bill's enactment. HUD will establish two categories for projects—severely troubled and troubled.

Require HUD to have completed a financial and social impact analysis on all of its severely troubled and troubled projects. HUD will have 18 months after the bill's enactment to complete the analyses.

HUD is required to complete the analysis for all severely troubled projects in the first six months after the bill's enactment. HUD is required to complete the analysis for all troubled projects within eighteen months of the bill's enactment.

The financial and social impact analysis would assist HUD in determining remedial actions to be taken on projects. There are several actions that HUD can choose to take on each troubled project; such as providing funds to renovate the property; enforcing sanctions against the owner; providing Section 8 vouchers and certificates to tenants; and, in cases where a project is beyond repair, foreclosing on the building. HUD is required to collect and analyze the appropriate information on each project, and weigh the possible options. It should then choose the most cost-effective action to take, while considering its effect on tenants, owners, and the community.

In performing the financial and social impact analysis, HUD is required to include the following (1) background information (2) fi-

nancial information (such as the project's estimated rehabilitation costs, alternative financing mechanisms, and income and expenses) (3) comparison of options for remedial action, (4) an assessment of the social impact of each option, and (5) any other information as determined by the Secretary of HUD.

Require HUD to develop the guidelines it will use for determining remedial actions to take on each project. HUD must submit these guidelines to Congress within 30 days of the bill's enactment.

Permit HUD to "recapture" project-based Section 8 funds for reuse as vouchers or certificates (under current law, terminated Section 8 funds had to be returned to the Treasury and could not be used for vouchers or certificates).

Repeal a prohibition on lowering Section 8 rents that were in effect on or after April 15, 1987 for certain projects.

Require HUD to develop final regulations on conducting comparability reviews within 30 days of the bill's enactment.

Permit HUD to switch between applying the two methods of determining rent increases for Section 8 projects when refinancing (Annual Adjustment Factors and budget-based).

SHIRLEY COLETTI HONORED FOR 25 YEARS OF SERVICE IN THE FIGHT AGAINST SUBSTANCE ABUSE

HON. C.W. BILL YOUNG

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 28, 1994

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, the board of directors of Operation PAR, one of our Nation's leading substance abuse treatment programs located in St. Petersburg, FL, which I have the privilege to represent, will honor its president, Shirley Coletti, Thursday for her lifetime of service to treat and prevent substance abuse throughout our Nation.

In a fitting tribute to her 25 years of service in this field, the board will name its recently completed Academy for Behavioral Change for Adolescents and Their Families the Shirley D. Coletti Academy. While providing treatment, support, and encouragement for substance abusers of all ages, Shirley has taken a special interest over the years in the impact substance abuse has had on young women and their children. In fact, many of the programs she has developed at Operation PAR have been nationally recognized for their effectiveness and have been replicated elsewhere.

Since its founding in 1969, Operation PAR has developed the largest and most comprehensive nonprofit system of drug and alcohol abuse prevention, intervention, research, education, and treatment services in the southeastern United States. Operation PAR provides services to more than 50,000 individuals a year.

Shirley Coletti was a leading force in the establishment of Operation PAR and has been a driving force throughout its quarter century of service to expand the number of people touched by the program. A nurse by training, Shirley is recognized as an international expert on drugs and substance abuse. She

served on the President's bipartisan Commission of Model State Drug Laws, was appointed by President Reagan to the U.S. Senate Caucus on International Narcotics Control, and has been a special representative of the State Department to many countries.

Her work has been nationally recognized by Presidents of the United States, the Congress, the Florida State Legislature, the Pinellas County Board of County Commissioners, and by her peers in the field. She has received the Outstanding Service Award from the Alcohol and Drug Problems Association of North America, the Special Award of Honor from the International Narcotics Enforcement Officers Association, the Administrator of the Year Award from the Florida Alcohol and Drug Abuse Associations, and the Distinguished Layman Award from the Florida Medical Association.

Mr. Speaker, I join the board of directors of Operation PAR and the people of Pinellas County, FL, as they honor Shirley Coletti for her lifetime of service to the victims of substance abuse. As a pioneer in the field of substance abuse treatment and prevention, she has been a champion of children, adults, and families in the battle against drug use and abuse. The true testament to her work are the thousands of lives she has touched over the past 25 years. With her support and encouragement, many have thrown off the scourge of drugs to reclaim their lives. Many more will be touched in the future by her work through the new Shirley D. Coletti Academy in St. Petersburg.

Shirley Coletti is a remarkable woman who has brought so much attention and energy to our Nation's ongoing battle against substance abuse, and I salute her for her lifetime of work.

TRIBUTE TO MS. CYNTHIA LANGLEY

HON. RICHARD E. NEAL

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 28, 1994

Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, today I recognize a fine member of the community of Northampton, MA. Ms. Cynthia Langley, director of the Northampton Council on Aging for 19 years, has performed a number of valuable services for her community.

Ms. Langley, in her capacity as director of the Council on Aging, developed a number of creative programs with limited resources. Ms. Langley's commitment stretched beyond her duties as the director of the Council, including service on a number of human service organizations throughout Hampshire County. Her innovation and dedication have won the loyalty and respect of the people of Northampton, especially those most touched by her efforts—the elderly of that community.

Ms. Langley will now enter into employment with the American Association of Retired Persons, continuing her service to elderly and retired persons in this country. Her services will be missed by the people of Northampton. It is most difficult to replace a public servant with a distinguished record of service like Ms. Langley's.

For her tireless efforts on behalf of the elderly and her service to her community, I salute Ms. Cynthia Langley of Northampton, MA.

TRIBUTE TO REV. D. KEITH OWENS, PASTOR OF THE SALEM BAPTIST CHURCH

HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 28, 1994

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today before the House of Representatives to pay tribute to Rev. D. Keith Owens, Salem Baptist Church of Jersey City's new pastor.

The Salem Baptist Church was founded in 1870 and was born the Second Baptist Mission, when the congregation worshipped in the home of Joseph and Mary Bailey. In 1871, Rev. Hutchinson, the mission's second leader, secured the larger Carr's Hall for worship. In 1875 the mission was organized as the Salem Baptist Church and Rev. Hutchinson was ordained pastor. In 1877 Rev. Richard A. Motley accepted the pastorate and served until 1904. During this time a building was purchased and Joseph Bailey and Matthew Brown were ordained Salem's first deacons. From 1929 to 1934 the church was under the leadership of Rev. Furman W. Means. During these 14 years the Sunday school flourished, the auxiliaries expanded, and the church gained the national recognition of Baptists. The years to follow saw the church negotiate and pay for the present site of Salem at the corner of Clinton and Madison Avenues.

Rev. D. Keith Owens, born in Dillon, SC and raised in Newark, NJ, comes to Salem by way of Kaighn Avenue Baptist Church in Camden, NJ where he was senior pastor for 5 years. Emphasizing the importance of youth and education, Rev. Owens established a scholarship and endowment fund to help students in poor communities in Camden to afford college educations.

Living by the creeds of the greats who preceded him, including his parents, and other family members who were ministers, Rev. Owens' own achievements speak for themselves. At 32 years of age, he has written a weekly column on religion and current events for a local Camden area newspaper, taught speaking and English at a county college, directed public relations for the National Ministries, lectured throughout the United States and Africa, and made numerous television appearances in addition to pastoring. The list of accolades, memberships, and activities is endless.

I'm proud to have the opportunity to recognize Rev. D. Keith Owens and the Salem Baptist Church before the House, and I ask my colleagues to join me in thanking them for their service to the community and commending their achievements.

COMMUNITY REINVESTMENT IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 1994

HON. MARGE ROUKEMA

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 28, 1994

Mrs. ROUKEMA. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation which would amend the Community Reinvestment Act of 1977 in order to make additional funds available for low- and moderate-income housing in certain distressed neighborhoods.

The Community Reinvestment Act was passed by the Congress in 1977 to curb the disinvestment in certain communities by insured depositories. The intention of the law was, in part, to ensure that lending institutions did not ignore the credit needs of certain communities in their home areas.

Over the years, however, we have seen the departure of most, if not all, lending institutions from certain distressed communities. These decisions were often good business decisions but they did leave very large gaps in the availability credit in those areas.

Under current law, if a local lender originates or participates in an affordable housing loan outside of its designated CRA lending area, the lender does not receive full CRA credit for that investment. My legislation would allow the appropriate bank regulator to grant full CRA credit for these types of activities.

Recently, in my State of New Jersey, the Federal Homes Loan Bank of New York, in cooperation with the New Jersey Savings League, established what has become known as the Regional Lender Consortia. This consortia, consisting of 86 members, acting through a lending organization known as the Thrift Institutions Community Investment Corporation (TICIC), is providing funding for low-income housing projects throughout the entire State.

At this time, the TICIC is processing loans for some \$150 million in low- and moderate-income housing projects.

Despite the initial interest in this program, most of the participating institutions cannot receive full CRA credit for their participation because of the current CRA law. Consequently, they are reluctant to commit additional funds beyond their initial contribution.

Passage of my legislation would assure institutions that no matter where they were located or what their defined geographic lending area was, they could receive full CRA credit for the amount of funds they contribute to the consortium's effort.

Passage of this legislation could pave the way for many millions of dollars in loans for low- and moderate-income housing in many more of our communities so desperate for development and so in need of credit.

Mr. Speaker, many criticize our private sector financial institutions for not making credit available to our communities most in need. Often, this criticism is just not justified. The New Jersey Regional consortia is just the kind of proof that our lending institutions want to help. To encourage their greater participation, I believe this simple change in the CRA law is all that is needed. I urge the passage of my legislation.

TRIBUTE TO RUTH I. HOWELL, D.O.

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 28, 1994

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, this evening, the Southeast Michigan Chapter of the March of Dimes Birth Defects Foundation will be hosting the 11th annual "Alexander Macomb Citizen of the Year" award dinner. The award, instituted in 1984, is named after my home county's namesake, Gen. Alexander Macomb, a hero of the War of 1812.

This year, the March of Dimes has chosen my long-time friend, Dr. Ruth Howell, as a recipient of the award. Being a physician is not simply a job for Ruth, it is an avocation. In addition to her responsibilities with her practice, she always finds time to devote energy to several service and professional organizations, including the Downriver Community Services where she cares for underserved obstetrical patients.

Ruth's devotion to her profession and the community are second to none. She has delivered and cared for thousands of children. In recent years she has begun to deliver a second generation. It is evident that her patients respect her at least as much as do her peers. Ruth was named Michigan General Practitioner of the Year in 1983 and was appointed as a member of the State of Michigan Board of Licensing and Registration. She is rightly recognized for her many contributions.

Through advocacy, education, and community service, the March of Dimes has established itself as an organization with an impeccable reputation. And, the southeast Michigan chapter rightly recognizes Dr. Howell for her excellent service and outstanding leadership. Receiving recognition from the March of Dimes is an exceptional honor and I urge my colleagues to join me saluting Dr. Ruth Howell, as a recipient of the "Alexander Macomb Citizen of the Year Award."

TRIBUTE TO DOCTOR PAUL VICINANZA, HEAD START

HON. CURT WELDON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 28, 1994

Mr. WELDON. Mr. Speaker, this week marks an important milestone for Dr. Paul Vicinanza, a distinguished gentleman from Delaware County, PA. His family and friends will come together to wish him well as he enters retirement.

Dr. Paul Vicinanza is an individual who has been fully involved with the Delaware County Head Start Program for over 28 years. He began working with low-income families in 1965, at the beginning of his career. Then, under a grant from the Office of Economic Opportunity to the State, he became a regional Head Start training officer.

Operated by local nonprofit organizations in almost every county in the country, Head Start provides a great service of educating underprivileged and disabled children throughout our Nation.

Most recently, as Supervisory Head Start and Youth Program Specialist, Dr. Vicinanza broadened his functions to include managing staff and resources for both Head Start and Runaway and Homeless Youth Programs. As a Federal manager, he has been a leading advocate for children and families and for the development of effective family-based prevention and intervention strategies.

Dr. Paul Vicinanza is a rare individual who has served low-income families in the Delaware Valley region and helped thousands of children succeed. I commend him for his public service and civic involvement.

SWEZEY'S: A CENTURY OF SERVICE**HON. GEORGE J. HOCHBRUECKNER**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 28, 1994

Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with great pleasure to pay tribute to Swezey's Department Stores on their 100th anniversary. Swezey's and the Swezey family will be honored by the Greater Patchogue (New York) Chamber of Commerce on October 1 for this remarkable achievement.

In today's commercial market, with businesses rapidly changing hands, Swezey's has been an economic rock of stability for Long Island. Swezey's success is particularly impressive and notable because it has continued to operate at the same Patchogue, Long Island location for its entire century of service. The historical significance of this 100 years of continuous operation is unquestionable—particularly because the fourth generation of the Swezey family continues to manage the business. Longtime residents of Long Island carry many fond memories of Swezey's which include the old clock, various store expansions, and the overall significant contribution the store has made to the vitality of the Patchogue business community.

Importantly, the Swezey family continues to be as committed to improving their community through volunteerism as they are to the success of their business. The Patchogue Chamber of Commerce is proud to have Bill Knapp, the secretary-treasurer of Swezey's, as its current president. Bill is the son of Priscilla Swezey-Teich. Priscilla's other son David is a vice president of the firm. Carol Swezey, Jr. is the chairman of the board. His son John is president of the firm and daughter Karen is vice president.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I pay tribute to the Swezey family and organization on their centennial celebration. Swezey's historic presence serves as a fine example to other Long Island businesses on the importance of hard work, excellence in service, and commitment to the community. I wish Swezey's another 100 years of success on Long Island. The Swezey family should be extremely proud of their accomplishments.

OBSERVANCE OF 75TH ANNIVERSARY OF ST. JAMES CATHOLIC CHURCH

HON. SANDER M. LEVIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 28, 1994

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Speaker, I wish to extend my congratulations to St. James Catholic Church in Ferndale, MI, upon their 75th anniversary. This weekend the church not only celebrates a birthday but also a remarkable record of community involvement.

At St. James Catholic Church the history is rich and the commitment is great. As congregants walk down memory lane this weekend, they will see how far the church has come since it was started by 50 families on October 1, 1919. Today the church has grown to over 1,000 people and touches the lives of countless others.

Families used to gather at the chicken coop at the Arthur Porter farm, which was located across Woodward Avenue from the church. The chicken coop served as home until 1920, when the church moved to a classroom at the old Central School to celebrate with Father James E. O'Brien.

In 1920, a chapel was built which later became the basement of St. James School. The school was completed in 1925, and until 1949 masses were held there. The cornerstone for the existing church was laid in 1949, and the first mass held in the church was Easter Sunday, April 1950.

Throughout the years, St. James Catholic Church has held war bond drives, directed cancer projects, collected money for victims of the 1967 Detroit riots, and most recently the church has sponsored a Habitat for Humanity house. I was privileged to attend the groundbreaking for this house and was once again reminded of the exceptional dedication which is abundant at St. James.

I applaud the many efforts of the St. James community on this significant anniversary and extend my warmest wishes to Father Robert Wurm and Dr. Robert Locey as they kick off this special celebration.

SHOWDOWN IN CAIRO**HON. JOHN J. LaFALCE**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 28, 1994

Mr. LaFALCE. Mr. Speaker, earlier this month the United Nations concluded its Conference on Population and Development in Cairo. After a long and difficult debate, conferees defeated U.S. attempts to establish abortion as a fundamental right of all women.

That is fortunate, for the original U.S. proposal would have run roughshod over the deeply held moral and religious beliefs of millions of people here and around the world.

Abortion cuts to the heart of the most fundamental right we cherish as Americans—the right to life. Statistics show that most Americans do not support unlimited access to abortion at any time for any reason. Why then

should we attempt to force this proabortion scheme on the rest of the world—particularly on countries that have a strong religious and cultural tradition of respect for life?

Abortion advocates were unable to provide a satisfactory answer, and were forced to moderate their extreme proabortion agenda. John Leo of U.S. News and World Report has written an insightful analysis of the Cairo Conference, and of the internal dynamics which produced the final consensus. I commend this excellent article to the attention of my colleagues.

[From U.S. News and World Report, Sept. 19, 1994]

PLAYING HARBOR AT CAIRO

(By John Leo)

The Cairo population conference will have to go down as one of the oddest adventures of the Clinton administration. Like many a Clinton saga, it follows the basic Lani Guinier story line; the staking out of a highly controversial position, an attempt to discredit opposition, followed by a quiet collapse and an explanation that "we never meant to do anything like that at all."

First the staking out. In March, a State Department "action cable" instructed all U.S. embassies to tell their host governments: "The United States believes that access to safe, legal and voluntary abortion is a fundamental right of all women. * * *

The use of the term "fundamental right," as part of an aggressive U.S. lobbying effort, was a breathtaking leap. Since abortion is a fundamental right nowhere outside of North America, this amounted to an attempt to impose the ideological structure of Roe v. Wade on the rest of the world.

This was not an offer to fund abortion for poor nations that want it. It was an attempt to override laws and customs by establishing some sort of internationally recognized right that might be financially enforced in the future by the U.N. or international aid organizations.

Tim Wirth, under secretary of state and point man in the U.S. abortion lobbying effort, said that "a government which is violating basic human rights should not hide behind the defense of sovereignty." He meant that once international organizations accept abortion as a fundamental right, it can be cited to trump the laws, constitutions and sovereignty of any nation.

COSTLY RESISTANCE

Most Third World nations are heavily dependent on U.S. foreign aid, so the implication left hanging in the air is that resistance to the worldwide version of Roe v. Wade might prove costly. The March cable made it clear that the United States intended to play hardball, stating that "senior-level diplomatic interventions" with the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund would "advance U.S. population policy interest."

A spokesman for the U.S. Catholic bishops quoted a Guatemalan government minister as saying: "If I don't go along on abortion, there goes all my aid money." Miguel Prado, an adviser to Peru's delegation, told me much the same thing, complaining about the "fanatical agenda" and "big engine" of the U.S. abortion lobby at the conference.

Does the United States have the right to throw its weight around like this in the Third World? It depends on your taste for cultural imperialism and American arrogance.

Pushing other nations this hard was an extraordinary decision for Clinton to make. He

picked a hard-line, hard-edged delegation, with a very aggressive game plan based on domestic "pro-choice" lobbying. Moral or cultural qualms were dismissed. Abortion was positioned as a woman's issue or a health issue. Abortion was a legitimate tool of population control, a fundamental right. Laws protecting the fetus were "coercive." Abortion should be covered by national health plans.

Many of the controversial American positions in the draft program of action were set forth in a fog of protective euphemisms. "Reproductive health services," it turned out, included abortion, and the persistent linking of the words "family planning" and "reproductive health services" was a devious way of expressing an idea that the American delegates didn't dare say out loud: that abortion should be a legitimate family planning method.

Because the Vatican challenged these linguistic sinkholes and rallied 20 to 30 nations to resist, the Clinton administration backed down. (Surprise!) By week's end, abortion was gone from the document's family planning section. Al Gore was acknowledging national sovereignty and disavowing both the "fundamental right" language and abortion as population control.

The press was so preoccupied writing articles about the pope as a fuddy-duddy obstructionist that it barely noticed that the Vatican had successfully picked apart the American word games and had the Clintonites in full retreat. The Vatican has its own problems here, notably its refusal to accept birth control; but in this case it exerted clear moral leadership, coming to the aid of poor nations being bullied by one particular rich one.

This whole episode raises serious questions about the Clinton administration. This wasn't an attempt by a "pro-choice" team to consult and persuade, or to offer clinics to nations that want them. It was a highhanded attempt to "push the envelope," as one delegate put it, by going way beyond what other nations want, and what the American people are willing to have done in their name.

The administration may be in favor of abortion rights, but it might have shown a decent respect for the obvious moral uneasiness Americans feel on this issue. This is an administration representing 43 percent of the voters in a nation where half the people consider abortion immoral and a fairly large majority thinks the government shouldn't be involved in abortion at all. There is no mandate here for turning America into the world's largest and pushiest abortion lobbyist. This is an administration that needs to get its constituent pressure groups under control.

RETIREMENT OF SAM CHALFIN

HON. HERB KLEIN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 28, 1994

Mr. KLEIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to one of Paterson, NJ's most important and loyal employers, Mr. Sam Chalfin. It is with great pleasure that I join IPF International, Inc., along with Sam's many friends and family in congratulating him on the occasion of his retirement on Thursday, September 29, 1994.

Born on September 10, 1910, Mr. Chalfin's first job was as a shipping clerk in a clothing

factory in New York. Sam saved over \$500 and used the money to purchase half of his father's furniture business. They later moved to Paterson in 1935 as partners, and IPF soon became famous for exceptional furniture design and quality manufacture.

Mr. Chalfin has always prided his family's hands-on care and involvement with IPF. As Rod Allee of the Bergen Record recently documented, "Other old-time values still have meaning at the IPF plant, where furniture has evolved into an art form." Many of the 100 employees have been with the company for over 42 years and are addressed by their first names.

In addition to his work at IPF, Sam was a founder of the Fair Lawn Jewish Center and also an active member of the United Jewish Appeal in Fair Lawn.

Sam is 84 years old, and is retiring to Florida with his wife of over 53 years, Rhoda. I know that Paterson and IPF will miss his spirit and loyalty to his employees, yet I am told that the team of craftsmen, managers, and staff personnel will continue the IPF tradition of quality service and design.

A SPECIAL SALUTE TO JOHN BURRY, JR., RECIPIENT OF THE FRANKLIN ROOSEVELT SERVICE AWARD FOR EXCELLENCE

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 28, 1994

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to salute a very special individual who is being honored in my congressional district. On Saturday, October 1, 1994, the Northern Ohio Chapter of the March of Dimes will present its first Franklin Delano Roosevelt Service Award for Excellence. The inaugural recipient of the award is John Burry, Jr., chairman and chief executive officer of Blue Cross and Blue Shield of Ohio. I rise to share with my colleagues some pertinent information regarding this distinguished business leader who is being honored.

Jack Burry came to Cleveland in 1981 as president and chief administrative officer of Medical Mutual, Inc. [Blue Shield], having spent the previous 5 years with Blue Cross and Blue Shield of Michigan. In 1983, he was promoted to chief executive officer, and the following year he planned a merger with Blue Cross of Northern Ohio. In 1986, Jack Burry oversaw the merger with Blue Cross of Northwest Ohio, to form Blue Cross and Blue Shield of Ohio.

Under the strong leadership of Jack Burry, Blue Cross and Blue Shield in 1993 became the fastest growing Blue Cross plan in the country, with 120,000 new members. That same year, the company achieved a record surplus for the benefit of its policyholders of over \$291 million.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud that the March of Dimes has selected Jack Burry to receive its first Franklin Delano Roosevelt Service Award for Excellence. We are aware of the important role the March of Dimes plays through its campaign to prevent birth defects. The organization instituted Service Award for Excellence

to recognize outstanding volunteers who have demonstrated exemplary service to the March of Dimes and its mission.

For the past 6 years, Jack Burry has been the honorary chairman of the annual March of Dimes Celebrity Golf Classic, with Blue Cross and Blue Shield of Ohio serving as the event's largest corporate sponsor. The March of Dimes credits Jack and Blue Cross with turning the Celebrity Golf Classic into its largest and most successful golf fundraiser in the Nation, in terms of both dollars raised and number of participants. Over the past 5 years, the tournament has raised more than \$750,000 to support the fight against birth defects.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to note that Blue Cross and Blue Shield has also donated resources and services to assist in printing brochures for educational outreach programs. This allows thousands of pregnant women to understand the importance of early prenatal care and other information to benefit their child's health. Through his tireless efforts, Jack Burry has supported the March of Dimes in meeting its mission, helping mothers and babies to live healthier lives.

In addition to his work with the March of Dimes, Jack Burry is a member of various boards, including the Greater Cleveland Growth Association, Cleveland Tomorrow, and the Weatherhead School of Case Western Reserve University board of visitors.

Mr. Speaker, as he receives the Franklin Delano Roosevelt Service Award for Excellence, I join his colleagues and friends throughout the community in congratulating Jack Burry. Over the years, I have benefitted from a close friendship and outstanding working relationship with him. Jack is an individual whom I greatly admire and respect, and I am pleased to salute him upon this important occasion.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION TO PROVIDE INCENTIVES FOR EQUITY FINANCING OF COR- PORATIONS

HON. MEL REYNOLDS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 28, 1994

Mr. REYNOLDS. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to introduce the Debt/Equity Financing Act of 1994. I urge my colleagues to cosponsor this important legislation.

The purpose of the legislation is to provide incentives for equity financing of most American corporations while discouraging the implied risks of heavily leveraged companies.

This legislation seeks to amend the tax code by reducing the deduction on debt interest expense by 20 percent while increasing the deduction on dividends paid to 50 percent of the amount paid. As written, the legislation is designed to be revenue neutral. In the long run, it should actually be a revenue raiser as it rewards prudent, productive corporate management.

Mr. Speaker, at present, interest expense is fully deductible under the tax code, while dividends are not. As a result, the tax code implicitly favors debt financing.

As we have all seen, the accumulation of significant debt by corporations has put the long-term economic health of such corporations in jeopardy. Some survive such fiscal high wire acts, while many others have not. Those that have fallen under the weight of their leveraged debt have cost thousands of dedicated American workers their jobs, and impacted communities. This legislation seeks to encourage debate in the Congress and in the country regarding the financing of American business.

My colleague from Illinois, Senator PAUL SIMON has introduced this legislation in the Senate. I urge my colleagues to examine the legislation, and lend their support.

I thank the Chair.

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE RE- PUBLIC OF CHINA ON ITS 83D BIRTHDAY

HON. DAN SCHAEFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 28, 1994

Mr. SCHAEFER. Mr. Speaker, the Republic of China on Taiwan will soon be celebrating its 83d birthday. It has much to celebrate. After 40 years of hard work, Taiwan is the world's 13th largest economic entity with one of the largest foreign reserves of any country. Such success deserves the admiration and envy of all nations. I believe that the Republic of China is more than qualified to be an active participant in global affairs. I am sure Taiwan will continue to prosper and assume a major international role in the post-cold war era.

In terms of U.S.-Taiwan relations, I am glad to see that in recent years we have a far better understanding of issues of mutual concern. Much of this improvement in relations between our two countries was due to the efforts made by Ambassador Mou-shih Ding, who has returned to Taipei to assume the post of director general of the ROC's National Security Council. I believe that Ambassador Ding's successor, Ambassador Benjamin Lu, will continue to work toward mutual understanding and a strengthening of ties between Taipei and Washington.

On behalf of my constituents, I wish President Lee Teng-hui and Premier Lien Chan the best of luck and a happy 83d to the Republic of China on Taiwan.

CONGRATULATING PHIL GARVER OF LIMA, OH

HON. MICHAEL G. OXLEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 28, 1994

Mr. OXLEY. Mr. Speaker, today, I congratulate 13-year-old Phil Garver, of Lima, OH, who recently received a National Medal of Merit from the National Office of the Boy Scouts of America. He is the son of Mike and Marcia Garver.

More important than the award, however, is what Phil did to receive this recognition. In

June of 1992, he rescued a 4-year-old girl who had accidentally fallen into a lake in Arlington, OH. She was fortunate to have a hero nearby.

Phil is a member of Boy Scout Troop 106 in Lima and received his award from the Black Swamp Area Boy Scout Council. Only 1 percent of all Boy Scouts qualify for this recognition.

My best wishes to Phil Garver and his family on the occasion of this important recognition.

SUPPORTS THE INITIATION OF A SUPER 301 INVESTIGATION AGAINST JAPAN

HON. MARTIN FROST

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 28, 1994

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, the President set September 30, 1994, as the deadline for initiating Super 301 investigations against Japan if progress is not made in the United States-Japan Framework negotiations to open the Japanese flat glass market. The deadline has been reached, and restrictive trade barriers remain in place to prevent United States access to Japanese markets. Given Japan's refusal to comply with U.S. demands to reform its exclusionary trade practices, I believe it is imperative that the administration initiate a section 301 investigation of Japan's flat glass market and take appropriate action to eliminate Japan's barriers.

For the U.S. flat glass industry, the stakes include retaining thousands of jobs here at home and sustaining its position of leadership in the international marketplace. The U.S. flat glass industry is responsible for creating over 100,000 high-quality American jobs. U.S. companies exported \$722 million in flat glass products worldwide in 1992.

While United States flat glass manufacturers compete successfully around the globe, the United States share of the Japanese market is less than 1 percent. The United States will be at a severe competitive disadvantage if it is unable to compete on equal terms in the Japanese market.

It is time to show Japan that the United States will not tolerate its unfair and anti-competitive trade practices. I urge the administration to initiate a Super 301 investigation of Japan's flat glass market.

THE PASSING OF DONA FELA

HON. RON de LUGO

OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 28, 1994

Mr. DE LUGO. Mr. Speaker, one of the great figures of Puerto Rican history passed away last week. I was privileged to know her and I want to note her death and some of the accomplishments of her life of 97 years.

Felisa Rincon de Cautier, known respectfully as Dona Fela, is famous for her service as Mayor of San Juan from 1946 to 1969. In this

post she was, in the words of the San Juan Star, "at heart a social worker who never tired of meeting people, listening to their hopes and needs, and taking heed of their complaints."

No problem was ever too small to deal with. "The hand out and the personal touch were the hallmarks of her administration," as an obituary aptly put it. She regularly visited the worst slums and held weekly open houses for constituents.

But Dona Fela's service was not simply limited to individual problems. Her goals were social reform and improving the lives of people as a whole, particularly society's needy.

She spent decades fighting for child care programs, legal aid for the poor, senior citizens' centers, and Head Start. She also built health dispensaries, schools, and public housing with nurseries. And she sought fair treatment for the least-powerful municipal employees, such as the street cleaners.

She was also a leader with flair. For 3 years, she convinced Eastern Airlines to fly plane loads of snow to Puerto Rico so that island children would have a "White Christmas."

An early struggle was helping women in Puerto Rico obtain the right to vote. She later helped found the Popular Democratic Party, which is identified with the island's commonwealth government.

I knew her best as a leader of that party and the national Democratic Party. We met when we both served on the Democratic National Committee—a position that she only vacated with her passing.

It was as a national Democrat that she was, perhaps, best known to politicians in the States. She became a friend of the late, great Hubert Humphrey when they both served as mayors and she was fondly remembered by President Kennedy for her campaigning for him in New York.

She had the distinction of being the oldest delegate, at 95, to the 1992 Democratic National Convention in New York.

Mr. Speaker, I will not say that I noted the passing of Felisa Rincon de Gautier with regret because her life was so full and productive. I will say, though, that I was blessed in having known her.

THE TRUTH ABOUT REPUBLICAN RECKLESSNESS IS THE DEMOCRATS' BEST WEAPON

HON. MAJOR R. OWENS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 28, 1994

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Speaker, under the new administration this 103d Congress has accomplished a great deal to improve the lives of the American people. So much more would have been achieved if the Republicans had not adopted a posture of irresponsibility and recklessness. Beginning with the stimulus program and ending with health care the Republicans have used the filibuster to wreck the wheels of progress. Now, these mad elephants are boasting that this is a strategy that will win them control of the Congress. Only if Democrats are stupid enough to refuse to play the blame game will the Republicans continue to

confuse the American people. The only game in town is the blame game and the burden of blame rests squarely on the shoulders of the Republicans. Democrats must shove the truth about their outrageous performance squarely into the faces of the Republicans. Republicans are the murderers of the jobs that would have been created by the Clinton stimulus package. Republicans are the killers of health care. With the filibuster the Republicans have made a joke of the concept of a one-person, one-vote democracy. On the floor of the House Republicans have taken mean spiritedness to new depths in their cesspool. Democrats have a duty to fervently tell the American people the truth about the current Republican madness.

MAD ELEPHANTS

Gridlock guerrillas,
Health care killers,
Mad elephants are coming,
GOP stampede running.
Hide all grandmothers,
Protect the old,
Chiefs from Kansas,
Are merciless and cold.
Sound the survival alarm,
Mad elephants marching.
Do murderous and heavy harm.
Health care killers,
Gridlock guerrillas,
Circus Master Ollie North,
Assassin signed to train,
Beasts blindly pushing,
Great tons of public pain.
Mad elephants are coming,
Let the ghost of Paul Revere,
Ride real hard and show no fear.
The air is filled with lies,
Americans arise,
Before plain decency dies.
Mad elephants are stomping,
To kill all conscience,
And harden hearts,
They play their parts.
They know their role,
Kansas chiefs on elephants,
Are merciless and cold.
Gridlock guerrillas,
Health care killers,
The elephants stampede on,
Patriotism and pity.
Are now long gone.

TOMMY NUNEZ

HON. ED PASTOR

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 28, 1994

Mr. PASTOR. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate Mr. Tommy Nunez, who was recently honored at the Hispanic Heritage Awards Dinner for excellence in sports.

An Arizona native, Mr. Nunez grew up in the Dupa Villa projects of East Central Phoenix. He joined the Marines and worked as a phone company switchboard repairman before he began his career as a referee for the National Basketball Association in 1973. As 1 of only 28 men who are officials with the National Basketball Association, he is the only Mexican-American to referee in the ranks of professional basketball.

Mr. Nunez' accomplishments alone serve as an inspiration to minority and underprivileged youth. Besides serving as a role model, he is

dedicated to improving the lives of others around him. When he is not working for the NBA, Mr. Nunez works for the Arizona Department of Economic Security Job Training Administration as a summer youth employment monitor and coordinates the Tommy Nunez Hispanic Basketball Classic. In addition, Mr. Nunez travels to local schools speaking on the importance of education and teaching students how to cope with peer pressure. He serves on the Governor's Council on Fitness, the Phoenix Youth Commission, and the Mayor's Advisory Committee for Substance Abuse and Community Education.

Mr. Speaker, Tommy Nunez is an exceptional person whom I am honored to know and proud to recognize. His high sense of integrity and outstanding leadership have made a profound impact on the young people of Arizona. His many achievements and his active participation in the community make him a role model that we can all admire and learn from. Again, I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate Mr. Nunez and especially to thank him for all he is doing to make a positive influence in the lives of the people of Arizona and throughout the Nation.

PAKISTAN CONTINUES MISSILE PURCHASES FROM CHINA AND ESCALATES TENSIONS IN SOUTH ASIA

HON. MAURICE D. HINCHEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 28, 1994

Mr. HINCHEY. Mr. Speaker, I want to call to the attention of my colleagues an article that appeared in the September 7 edition of the Washington Times regarding a major arms deal between the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and the People's Republic of China. This article, written by Bill Gertz, notes that United States intelligence agencies in August found new evidence that Pakistan is going forward with a plan to purchase M-11 missiles from China. The M-11 is capable of delivering a nuclear warhead. This disclosure is very ominous because it comes less than 2 weeks after the former Pakistani Prime Minister, Nawaz Sharif, announced publicly that Pakistan has possessed nuclear weapons for some time. The United States Government has suspected Pakistan of possessing the bomb for many years. For this reason, in 1987 Congress passed and President Reagan signed into law the Pressler amendment, which prohibits the United States from providing Pakistan with foreign aid unless the President certifies that Pakistan does not have a nuclear device. Although both President Bush and President Clinton have been unable to make such a certification, Pakistan has told the United States and the world community it does not possess nuclear weapons. Now, as the article correctly points out, nuclear proliferation experts are worried that Pakistan will use these weapons against India in a future war over Kashmir. Pakistan has gone to war with India over Kashmir three times in the last 40 years.

Mr. Speaker, the issue of Pakistan buying M-11 missile technology from China is not

new. In 1992, Pakistan paid \$83 million to China for delivery of M-11 components and apparently the missiles themselves. The 1992 shipments caused the Clinton administration to impose sanctions on China last year for violating the provisions of the Missile Technology Control Regime [MTCR]. The MTCR is an international nonproliferation agreement which China has not signed but which Beijing assured the United States in 1992 it would abide by. Despite this sanction, China continues to sell and Pakistan continues to purchase M-11 missiles as part of a plan to build a nuclear weapon delivery system which can be deployed in South Asia.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to read the Times article. The article clearly shows that Pakistan's nuclear ambitions are a source of grave concern for the United States and every nation which is opposed to the growth of nuclear weaponry and the dangers it creates. The article also is ample evidence that any attempt by our Government to fashion a nuclear proliferation policy in the South Asian region that does not include China is destined to fail.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to have the Times article placed in the RECORD at this point.

[From the Washington Times, Sept. 7, 1994]

PAKISTAN-CHINA DEAL FOR MISSILES EXPOSED: NUCLEAR AMBITIONS SPUR UNITED STATES CONCERN

(By Bill Gertz)

U.S. intelligence agencies last month uncovered fresh evidence that Pakistan was moving ahead with a deal to buy M-11 missiles from China, and this month Chinese missile technicians are expected to arrive in Pakistan to help train forces in their use, Pentagon and intelligence officials say.

The missile transfer, the subject of U.S. sanctions against China last year, has fueled new concerns among proliferation experts in government that Pakistan will use the missiles to deliver nuclear weapons.

Adding to the concern was the announcement two weeks ago by Pakistan's former prime minister, Nawaz Sharif, that Pakistan possesses a nuclear bomb. The statement confirmed long-held suspicions about Islamabad's nuclear program.

According to U.S. officials, Pakistan on Aug. 22 agreed to pay China a \$15 million installment on its 1988 contract with the China Precision Machinery Import & Export Corp., a government-owned missile producer, for an unspecified number of M-11 missiles, launchers and support equipment.

The last payment of \$83 million took place in late 1992 and coincided with the delivery of M-11 components, and possibly missiles themselves, from China to Pakistan.

The M-11 is a ballistic missile with an estimated range of 186 miles, a factor that restricts sales of the missile under the Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR). The MTCR is an agreement among 25 nations to limit the transfer of missile technology.

A solid-fuel variant of the Soviet Scud, the missile is capable of carrying nuclear and high-explosive payloads, U.S. officials have said.

The 1992 shipment from China led the Clinton administration to impose sanctions on Beijing in August 1993 for transferring equipment that violates the MTCR. U.S. law requires the imposition of sanctions for violations of the agreement, which limit transfers of missiles with a range of 186 miles and payload capacities of 1,100 pounds.

Beijing officials had assured Secretary of State James A. Baker III in 1992 that China would abide by the MTCR.

The sanctions were imposed against the China Precision Machinery Import & Export Corp. which manufactures and exports M-11s and similar missiles.

U.S. officials said there is strong evidence M-11s were shipped as part of the cargo in November 1992, but spy satellites have been unable to confirm their presence in Pakistan.

A team of Chinese missile technicians is expected in Sargodha, Pakistan, within the next two weeks to train the Pakistan military in using the M-11, according to officials who spoke on the condition of anonymity.

A separate team of Chinese technicians will go to Pakistan to unpack and assemble the M-11s later this year after the Sargodha missile facility is completed, the officials said.

Pakistan repeatedly has delayed the arrival of the assembly team because of concerns the missiles will be detected by spy satellites, the officials said.

Some intelligence reports indicate M-11s already are being stored in Pakistan at Sargodha, but operational missiles have not been seen.

Spy satellite photographs taken this spring showed canisters at the facility identical to those spotted at the M-11 production facility in China.

Intelligence analysts believed the canisters photographed at Sargodha were mock-ups used as part of a training exercise, although Pentagon officials believe the actual missiles are in Pakistan.

The latest action on the Pakistan-China missile transfer, outlined in intelligence reports to senior U.S. officials last week could unravel administration efforts to develop closer ties with Beijing.

Defense Secretary William Perry is expected to raise the issue of the M-11 transfers, as well as a planned Chinese underground nuclear test expected next month, in talks with Chinese officials when he visits Beijing next month.

Spokesmen for the Chinese and Pakistani embassies could not be reached for comment. Both governments have denied that M-11s or components have been or will be transferred.

Pakistan is developing a family of missiles known as the Hatf. The Hatf-1 has a range of 50 miles, and the Hatf-2 has a range of about 186 miles. A 372-mile range version, known as the Hatf-3, also is being developed.

Pentagon sources said the M-11s will either replace the Hatf-2s or serve as a temporary system until the Hatf-2 is fully developed and deployed.

"Selling out for money has bought the Clinton administration nothing but contempt from Chinese arms dealers," said a U.S. government specialist on China, referring to a recent trip to China by Commerce Secretary Ron Brown.

Mr. Brown announced in China that the administration is more concerned about promoting U.S. business than pressuring Beijing to improve its human rights record or halting the proliferation of Chinese weapons of mass destruction and missile-delivery systems.

A State Department official said the actual delivery of M-11s by China, which has not been confirmed by U.S. intelligence, automatically would prompt tighter sanctions against Beijing than the current restrictions imposed last year. "This would be extremely serious," he said.

The State Department official said the missile transfers would affect U.S. Chinese

relations but that the administration is trying to separate out concerns about weapons proliferation from its overall strategic relationship with China.

"There're going to be lots of problems with China," the official said. "But it's too complex a relationship to have every issue linked."

The official said the Defense Intelligence Agency's view of China's proliferation activities has been "pretty aggressive and verges on hysterical."

A DIA report to the Senate in May stated that China is "still actively supporting proliferation of weapons of mass destruction" with the approval of senior Chinese officials.

Undersecretary of State Lynn Davis told reporters at the time sanctions were first imposed that the administration did not have evidence M-11s were in Pakistan, but that there was "conclusive evidence they're received from China material relating to an M-11 missile."

Reports of the M-11 deal coincided with the visit by a four-member team of MTCR officials to Pakistan and India last week.

Robert Einhorn, a senior official with the State Department's bureau of political-military affairs, took part in the visit, which a spokesman call "an educational visit" aimed at informing the Pakistanis about the missile agreement.

U.S. SCIENCE POLICY

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 28, 1994

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington report for Wednesday, September 28, 1994 into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

U.S. SCIENCE POLICY

Most of us probably do not realize how important science is. Without scientific progress the national health would deteriorate, we could not hope for improvement in our standard of living or increased number of jobs, and we could not have maintained our liberties against our adversaries. We have many social and economic problems besetting the United States. A vigorous science program can generate solutions to many of these problems.

ADMINISTRATION POLICY

Last month President Clinton issued a national science policy statement which underscores this nation's commitment to maintaining world leadership in science, math and engineering. The statement, the first in over 15 years, sets five national goals for U.S. science policy: (1) maintaining our leadership in the sciences; (2) enhancing connections between science research and national goals; (3) stimulating partnerships that promote investment in science and engineering; (4) producing the finest scientists and engineers for the twenty-first century; and (5) raising scientific and technological literacy of all Americans.

FEDERAL FUNDING

Research is the building block for scientific discovery and technological innovation. The White House report recognizes the need to sustain strong funding levels for basic and applied research. The federal government provides about two-thirds of U.S. investment in basic research—research involved with increasing general scientific

knowledge. In contrast, the private sector provides most of the investment in applied research—research involved with finding commercial applications for scientific breakthroughs.

An important concern is that overall U.S. investment in basic and applied research has not kept pace with our principal economic competitors, Germany and Japan. Total U.S. support of non-defense research and development (R&D)—the key source for technological innovations—is about 1.9% of our Gross Domestic Product (GDP), while in Germany it is 2.5% of GDP and in Japan 3% of GDP. Our overall level of investment rises to 2.6% of GDP if defense-related R&D is included.

The report's long-term goal is to achieve a level of 3% of GDP investment in total civilian and defense R&D, with more defense dollars shifted to research into technologies with both civilian and military applications. This 3% of GDP would come from both government and the private sector.

SETTING PRIORITIES

The report acknowledges the importance of setting clear priorities for national science spending in the current budget climate and linking priorities to agreed-upon national goals. The recent deficit-reduction package places a hard freeze on domestic spending over the next several years. Consequently, increased federal investment in research must involve shifting of resources from other domestic programs as well as allocating limited science dollars in a more productive manner.

The report highlights two important science priorities: science infrastructure and science education. First, it underscores the need to modernize many of our country's academic research facilities, and commits the federal government to work with state governments and the private sector to renovate and upgrade these facilities. Second, it stresses the importance of educating a new generation of American scientists and making young Americans scientifically literate. The report concludes that scientific and technological literacy and critical to the economic competitiveness of our future workforce.

COOPERATIVE FEDERAL ROLE

The report seeks to promote science investment by increasing private sector and foreign involvement in U.S. science efforts. The private sector plays a critical role in developing new technologies that will have commercial applications in the marketplace. Government and the private sector can also work together to improve the science and math curriculum in our schools, expand research facilities in our universities, and boost investment in high tech industry.

Another way to meet the high cost of science research, particularly "big science" research on high energy physics, space exploration nuclear fusion and the like, is by pursuing joint funding efforts with other countries. The end of the Cold War provides us with new opportunities for cooperation. The U.S., of course, should have concerns about giving our international competitors unrestrained access to our most advanced technologies and relinquishing control over important scientific efforts. Even so, joint efforts, where appropriate, can offer substantial benefits to this country and its long-term economic strength.

FEDERAL LABS

The report calls for an interagency federal review of the role of federal labs in supporting national goals and the effectiveness of

their contributions to scientific research. The nation's 700-plus federal laboratories are coming under closer scrutiny since the end of the Cold War. Some critics suggest they should be cut back and many of their scientists—over 70,000 scientists and engineers work in federal labs—transferred to private research facilities.

A more effective way to maximize their utility in the post-Cold War world may be through the promotion of commercial partnerships with the private sector. The vast network of federal laboratories continues to perform vital work for our national security, particularly in defense-related areas that cannot be undertaken by the private sector. A key challenge is finding commercial applications for defense-related technologies. The Idaho National Engineering Laboratory, for example, is working with farmers to use ultrasound technology to detect fibers that can contaminate wool and cotton. Federal labs can provide a model for a new cooperative relationship between government and the private sector in promoting and applying scientific research.

CONCLUSION:

I strongly believe that we must invest in science, both by allocating more dollars from the public and private sectors, and by making certain that the dollars are spent more wisely. I think there is widespread agreement in Washington that we are as a nation under investing in scientific research and development. We must promote our sciences because they are necessary for the national defense; they make our industries more competitive; and they satisfy human needs.

ENGLISH-ONLY RULER: UNFAIR DISCRIMINATION

HON. ROBERT A. UNDERWOOD

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 28, 1994

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, in the United States, we pride ourselves on our freedom. We have the freedom to speak our minds and the freedom to pray as we wish. We have the freedom to assemble and the freedom to vote. And we have the freedom from unfair discrimination. But to this day we continue to define the contours of those freedoms in the country's courts and legislatures.

That is why I must bring to my colleagues' attention a development that threatens to take away many of our citizens' capacity to communicate. Bilingual Americans are being prevented from speaking in a language other than English while on the job, even if doing so will have no effect on their performance. Today, I am introducing a bill to correct this unfortunate situation.

Last year, the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals said, in *Garcia versus Spun Steak*, that businesses can require their employees to speak only English on the job. In that case, bilingual Latino workers at a meat processing plant spoke to each other in Spanish. A Chinese-American employee and an African-American employee suspected that their Latino coworkers were making derogatory comments in Spanish. The employer responded by requiring all workers to speak English at all times while on the job. The Latino workers sued the

employer, claiming that their rights under title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 had been violated.

The Spun Steak court held that title VII had not been violated by the employer's English-only rule. It pointed to guidelines issued by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission [EEOC] in 1980. Those guidelines stated that English-only rules place a burden on employees and are only allowed if required by a business necessity. Business necessity would mean, for example, that a telephone operator should be able to speak English while on the job, but a painter's job does not have the same language requirements. The court reasoned that the EEOC guidelines were not supported by any statutory or regulatory authority and therefore should not bear upon the court's decision. The court therefore rejected the EEOC's guidelines.

On appeal, the Supreme Court denied certiorari, which meant that throughout the ninth circuit, where one-third of the Nation's bilingual citizens live, businesses can establish English-only rules. But other circuits throughout the Nation have different interpretations of title VII, or have not yet addressed this issue.

I believe Congress must clarify our stance on English-only rules once and for all. I believe we must overturn *Spun Steak* and establish that, for the purposes of title VII, English-only rules are unfairly discriminatory and should only be allowed when justified by a legitimate business purpose. In other words, Congress must give the EEOC statutory authority to establish regulations on this matter, such as the guidelines cited in *Spun Steak*.

We are faced with a significant problem. In 1993, 14,394 complaints were filed with the EEOC for linguistic discrimination. This was a 30 percent increase from 1989. As the number of bilingual Americans increases, we cannot afford to ignore this development. There is no proof that English-only rules increase business productivity. However, many scholars have concluded that such rules create an atmosphere of isolation and intimidation.

Title VII of the Civil Rights Act forbids employment discrimination based on race, color, religion, sex, or national origin. English-only rules fall into the category of discrimination based on national origin. It is well established that, under title VII, discriminatory practices are those that cause a disparate impact on members of a group and cannot be justified by business necessity. The United States Solicitor General, in an amicus curiae brief to the Supreme Court, stated:

English-only rules *** disproportionately burden national origin minorities because they preclude many members of national origin minority groups from speaking the language in which they are best able to communicate, while rarely, if ever, having that effect on non-minority employees.

Thus, English-only rules are discriminatory because they put a burden on certain minority employees while leaving other employees unscathed. This is unfair. Congress can, and should, act to prevent it.

My bill offers a simple solution to this problem. It simply states that, under title VII, an English-only rule creates an adverse and disparate effect on employees. By amending the law this way, Congress gives the EEOC authority to conclude, as it did way back in 1980,

that English-only rules are inherently discriminatory and should only be allowed if required for business purposes.

Mr. Speaker, it is late in the session and I have no illusions about this bill passing in the 103d Congress. I am not introducing it today with the intent of passage before October 7. Instead, I am introducing it in preparation for next Congress, when I will bring this measure forward again and, with my colleagues on the congressional Hispanic caucus and the Asian/Pacific Islander caucus, push for Congress to address this critical issue.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, September 29, 1994, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

SEPTEMBER 30

10:00 a.m.

Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs

To hold hearings on the nominations of Bruce A. Morrison, of Connecticut, and J. Timothy O'Neill, of Virginia, each to

be a Director of the Federal Housing Finance Board, Department of Housing and Urban Development, and James Clifford Hudson, of Oklahoma, to be a Director of the Securities Investor Protection Corporation.

SD-538

OCTOBER 3

2:00 p.m.

Indian Affairs

To hold hearings on the nomination of Peter J. Osetek, of Arizona, to be Commissioner on Navajo and Hopi Relocation, Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation.

SR-485

3:00 p.m.

Governmental Affairs

To hold hearings on the nomination of Martha F. Riche, of Maryland, to be Director of the Census, Department of Commerce.

SD-342

OCTOBER 4

10:00 a.m.

Foreign Relations

To hold hearings to examine the status report on United States assistance to the newly Independent States.

SD-419

Governmental Affairs

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SD-342

Labor and Human Resources

To hold hearings on the Department of Labor's Job Corp. program for at-risk youth.

SD-430

OCTOBER 5

10:00 a.m.

Budget

To hold hearings on proposals to provide legislative line-item veto authority to the President, including expedited and enhanced rescission proposals, including S. 9, S. 224, S. 437, S. 690, S. 740, S. 2458, H.R. 1578, and H.R. 4600.

SD-608

1:00 p.m.

Finance

Energy and Agricultural Taxation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on miscellaneous farm tax issues.

SD-406

2:00 p.m.

Judiciary

Constitution Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine the constitutional right to international travel.

SD-628

OCTOBER 6

9:30 a.m.

Governmental Affairs

To hold oversight hearings on the General Accounting Office.

SD-342

10:00 a.m.

Judiciary

To hold hearings to examine how the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act will fight drugs.

SD-226

OCTOBER 13

9:30 a.m.

Governmental Affairs

Oversight of Government Management Subcommittee

To hold oversight hearings on the Navy's mismanagement of the sealift tanker contract.

SD-342

CANCELLATIONS

SEPTEMBER 30

9:30 a.m.

Governmental Affairs

Regulation and Government Information Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 2136, to prohibit sponsorship of television violence by agencies of the Federal Government.

SD-342